

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 7

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—Lido and Lotos.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Third and Fourth streets.—Athletic and Comedians.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—Brother Sam.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—Richard III.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—Ding Dong Bell.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleeker streets.—Les Brigands.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Two Sports—Crime; or, Secrets of City Life.

GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third st.—Der Meisnerbach.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—The Fastest Boy in New York. All hours and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—The Drama.—The Arena, &amp;c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—The Clock.

ATHENEUM, No. 585 Broadway.—The Three Hunchbacks.

MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Dorothy.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 4th av.—Nymphs Minstrelsy, Eccentricity, &amp;c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—A Miner's Life. Matinee at 2 p.m.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Science and Art.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1873.

## THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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THE PHILADELPHIA AGE regards the conviction of Stokes as one of the results of the great movement in New York to purify the administration of justice. We hope soon to be able to say a similar thing in behalf of "the City of Brotherly Love."

THE EX-EMPEROR NAPOLEON.—The ex-emperor Napoleon underwent another operation at Chiselhurst at noon yesterday. The patient was put under chloroform. According to our despatch the difficulties encountered in the course of the operation were unusually great; but the physicians in attendance were on the whole satisfied with the result. The Emperor, it is said, suffered much; but his strength holds out well. It is quite manifest from the wording of the cable despatch that the imperial patient is in a somewhat critical condition.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.—Notwithstanding the all-absorbing subject of the Credit Mobilier investigation in the lower House of Congress yesterday, a fair amount of legislation was mapped out for future tinkering. The most important of the measures introduced was the bill prepared by Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, providing for the conversion of United States Treasury notes into gold coin before May, 1874. The bill will have to take its chances in the Committee on Banking and Finance. In the Senate the Goat Island job was referred to the Military Committee, where, under the management of Cameron, it will be favorably considered. Morton threatened a speech on the question of the best way to elect our future Presidents and Vice Presidents, and the usual appropriations for the wild wars of the nation, or rather the white friends of Lo, who mostly profit by the Indian money, were put in a fair way of passing.

## The Credit Mobilier Conspiracy—Light at Last!—The Power of the Herald.

A great moral victory has been achieved for the independent press through the success of the HERALD in forcing open the doors of the Congressional Committee inquiring into the doings of the Credit Mobilier. From the hour when that committee voluntarily cast a suspicion upon itself and the member who appointed it, by closing its doors upon the public and conducting its proceedings in secrecy, the HERALD has demanded that this momentous matter should be treated in the full light of day and under the scrutiny of the public eye. It seemed, indeed, at one time as if the palpable endeavor to smother the scandal would succeed. Witnesses were examined in private, and the committee appeared to take no heed of our demand. It looked, too, as if fear of the revelations that might ensue had gagged the utterance of those who should, from their interested and challenged position, have been the first to ask an open, fearless and full investigation. Here, then, was a case in which the independent press alone could stretch forth its mighty arm and tear down the barriers that intercepted the vision of public justice. A résumé of the evidence of Colonel McComb suddenly appeared in the HERALD, to the dismay of the conspirators. They felt their insecurity at once, but still the committee kept the doors closed, or rather they shut them tighter, as if to stop the leak. A member of the House from this city, Mr. Brooks, however, found reason in the HERALD's résumé for a denial on his part of having held the stock. It was only his son-in-law. But the leak had not been stopped. The startling table of stockholders of the Credit Mobilier, with the enormous dividends they had received, next appeared in the HERALD. The rout of the "ring" was complete. The Congressional recess followed and gave the committee time to think over the error they had committed in closing the doors. Revelation after revelation followed in the HERALD, and, with the reassembling of Congress yesterday, the committee discovered that the edifice of concealment they had built was hurled to the ground. With a child-like naïveté they declared their sessions henceforth to be open.

Now that the HERALD has accomplished this task for the public good, we insist on having this sink of jobbery searched until those who have guiltily fattened in it are held up to the scorn of the world. We need not here repeat what we have already said in reference to the plan on which this systematic plunder was carried on with all its compensatory balances like a delicate machine. The control which it obtained over the Union Pacific Railroad, the manner in which the shareholders of that company and the government were victimized are known through the HERALD and will be ventilated still further until its full iniquity is known. The portion of the inquiry at present more directly before the country is that which relates to the connection of members of Congress with the scheme. When it is remembered that any member interested in this company had the power of directly influencing by his vote the spending of public money in its aid, or the stifling of inquiry on the sinister doings of the Ring, the enormity attempted will be manifest. The testimony of Oakes Ames, a member of Congress during the greater part of the scheme's manipulation and its prime plotter, will be found highly interesting. The sneering sagacity which led him to "approach men of influence on public opinion" naturally selected his fellow members as appropriate subjects for his blandishments. He put the bait into swallowable form by making it a purchase and not an out-and-out gift, with also the easy condition that it could be sold back at any time. It may, perhaps, be some tribute to Congressional self-respect to say that these precautions were adopted, just as Rochefoucauld defines all hypocrisy to be a tribute to virtue. Are we, however, called on to believe that the keen-eyed members who "bit" were the guileless ones whose ignorance of something beyond what "a bona fide transaction" would imply? The case of Vice President elect Wilson is one which we would not willingly misrepresent. The story of his connection with the Credit Mobilier, as told in the testimony, will explain itself. It forces, unfortunately, conclusions of a curious nature. On the occasion of his "silver wedding" a purse of two thousand dollars was presented to his wife. This was invested in twenty shares of Credit Mobilier. On the breaking out of the McComb lawsuit in Philadelphia Mr. Wilson caused the stock to be returned. The possession of the stock may not be criminal in itself; it is in the bearing which that possession may have had upon legislation the harm lies. Mr. Colfax paid for some stock; it was never transferred to him. Why? Mr. Ames may not remember having paid over dividends to Mr. Colfax; but were they paid? Does the stock still stand in his interest? Has the payment of money for stock by him influenced legislation in any way? Senator Patterson paid for thirty shares, but never had them transferred to him. Why? He received dividends. Is it a sin against piety of exterior to ask, Did he always vote against increasing those dividends? Mr. Bingham took twenty shares, and paid for them. Ames took the stock back in 1870. Was it influential in the interval? Mr. Dawes bought ten shares, but became alarmed and gave them back. Ames says that at Mr. Garfield's request he kept ten shares for him until he could pay. He did not pay. Did even that slim understanding have no weight in determining legislation? Speaker Blaine and Secretary Boutwell, to their honor be it said, are proved blameless in the transaction. They owned no stock. The testimony of McComb regarding "the placing of stock" in all directions is a pretty piece of innocence, for which all concerned should get the credit. John B. Alley, who appears to have acted as a reference for his colleague, Oakes Ames, in the Credit Mobilier stock, shows in his testimony how neatly the parts fitted into each other. The work of the inquiry has only begun. The scrutiny of the votes upon all questions relating to the Union Pacific Railroad will be some test of the innocence or criminality of the gentlemen who stumbled into shareholding under such profitable circumstances. This question of Congressional bribery and corruption goes right to the heart of our

institutions. It attacks the life of our government. It must be trampled under the feet of an indignant, outraged people, or it will trample out the life of our freedom. Whether it be with a rowdy Alderman in New York or a sainted hypocrite from New England, we are equally interested in crushing out villainy in our public servants. To this work every citizen who loves his country should address himself. The resolutions of Mr. Randall and Mr. Wilson, adopted by the House yesterday, are evidences of the spirit which is aroused.

## The Louisiana Difficulties—Great Excitement but No Bloodshed.

Yesterday was a day of unwarmed excitement in New Orleans. All the various meetings and organizations supporting the McEnery government having agreed "to see the legally elected Legislature and State officers regularly inaugurated and installed," and having issued a call to the citizens to close their places of business and assemble yesterday, in Lafayette square, to assist in the movement, no apprehensions were entertained that a conflict of arms would be forced upon this assemblage by Pinchback's militia; but there was considerable anxiety as to the probable action of General Emory, under his latest instructions from Washington. Yesterday, however, in a note addressed to Pinchback, as "His Excellency the Governor of Louisiana," General Emory says that "in accordance with my instructions I shall hold troops in readiness to preserve the peace of the city." The instructions referred to are from General Sherman, and to this effect:—"You are authorized to use the troops under your command to preserve the peace, if, in your judgment, it becomes necessary." The whole matter, it may be inferred, is thus left to the discretion of General Emory; but as he officially recognizes Pinchback as the Governor the whole matter is really left in the discretion of Pinchback. If reasonably forbearing he may preserve the peace; but if unreasonably overbearing he may provoke a sanguinary riot in carrying out his proclamation of Saturday.

The particular object of the opposition elements in carrying out their programme set down for yesterday was stated in a despatch of Sunday from H. A. Ogden, as "Attorney General of Louisiana," to the United States Attorney General, Williams, at Washington, to the effect that "the members of the Legislature returned elected by the State Board recognized by Governor Warmoth are compelled to meet (on the 6th) in order to preserve their status." They trust, therefore, that the general government will discontinue the armed interference threatened by Pinchback; and in any event their peaceable assemblage is urged upon them by their Governor elect, McEnery. In a spirited address McEnery urged his friends to adhere to their policy, to meet as proposed, but to be calm and dignified. The public excitement was considerably allayed when it became known that General Emory had received instructions from President Grant "not to interfere with the peaceable meeting of the Legislature, that the citizens had a right to meet, that they must be protected in the exercise of that right, and that matters should be held in abeyance until a judicial investigation should take place."

The meeting was held according to appointment, and at a late hour no disturbance had taken place. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, the stores were closed and the great thoroughfare of Canal street was deserted. It would thus seem, while we write, as if this 6th of January trouble had been got over. It will be well if both parties now seek to make an end of their differences by peaceful and legal means.

## The Sentence on Stokes.

Yesterday morning Judge Boardman passed sentence of death upon Edward S. Stokes, naming the 28th of February as the day for the execution. The proceedings in Court were brief but solemn, as are ever those to the thoughtful mind wherein the life of a human being is the stake. The die, it is true, had been cast, and what was there done was simply one step in the direction of paying the penalty. A speech from the prisoner, in a subdued tone, denying, as might be expected, the justice of the verdict, and with a tinge of the bitterness of disappointment, such as a man of his temperament would impart to it, preceded the remarks of the Judge. In a few well-chosen words that functionary spoke the customary admonition, and then the formal words of doom were pronounced. It did not occupy many minutes; but it furnished an illustration of the truth which many had doubted; that a jury could find guilty as well as disagree or acquit. The dignity of justice, which should be alike above the influence of wealth or the breath of popular passion, demands no insensate howl for blood to come to its aid in carrying out its decree. Painful and bitter enough without that wolfish cry to those whose guiltless lives must be shadowed by the condemned one's crime will be the doom of one they have loved, neither asking nor knowing "if guilt" in that heart. Sufficient for the most burning disciple of the *lex talionis* will be the carrying out of the law. There is a "bill of exceptions," and these and other resources are within the reach of the prisoner. It might be unbecoming to forejudge what they may be worth; but in the words of the Judge the "uncertain hopes of pardon or clemency" now are delusions if built upon by the prisoner or his friends.

What we reiterate, what we wish to impress upon the minds of the people, is the awful spectacle which the life of this well-reared man, "so young, so attractive in person," presents. The criminal, the murderer in the ranks of the poor and ignorant, because of his narrow chances of moral divination, seldom impresses the mind as a fearful example; but a man of Stokes' opportunities at the foot of the gallows by the successive stages of unchecked passions should strike a thrill of terror into all who may only have taken a first step in the seductive path he has trod to its fatal goal. If all the murderers in the Tombs were taken out summarily to-morrow and hanged upon one broad gallows the effect upon the community would not be as lasting as the contemplation by all of the misery, misfortune and shame which this man of wasted opportunities has brought upon his family, as well as the degrading death now declared in store for himself. This is the general lesson. To the votaries of the knife and pistol it needs no words to teach the import.

## Mayor Havemeyer's Message—Good and Impracticable Suggestions.

The message delivered by Mr. Havemeyer as Mayor of the city of New York, appears in the HERALD to-day. It is undeniably a well written document, and characteristic of that blunt and honest civic statesman. We imagine that we can discover in its sound democratic doctrine of self-government and independent legislative and executive power the hand of that thoroughly reconstructed Tammany Sachem, Counsellor Tilden, while there are evident traces of Comptroller Green in the liberal puffing of the Finance Department and in two or three malicious little "dippings" at other city departments objectionable to the financial head. Apart from these the Mayor makes some good suggestions and others that might be good if they were not utterly impracticable at this time. He takes occasion to express his freedom "from any trammels or affiliations of a partisan character" in consequence of the peculiar circumstances attending his election; but in his free and interesting conversations with our reporters the Mayor took more distinct ground on this subject, and avowed his unshaken faith in democratic principles, including all the messages of Jackson and Jefferson, whose graphic sentences had made a well-stored pension of his mind. The system of government which Mayor Havemeyer desires to see established in New York is one which will give to the Common Council ample and exclusive legislative powers, including the raising, appropriation and expenditure of money, and to the Mayor full and unrestricted authority over all the subordinate departments of the city government, including the power to appoint and remove at his will. The Mayor, no doubt, will find earnest advocates of the first portion of this proposition in Alderman Barney Bruiser, Assistant Alderman Striker and their associates; but we much question whether the Legislature will be equally favorable to the change. As to the principle of a concentration of patronage and arbitrary power in the Mayor, we do not believe that either will receive the sanction of a republican Legislature, which has won power in the city for the first time in many years, and which will not be very likely to neglect the opportunity to destroy once and for all those enormous majorities which the political friends of Mayor Havemeyer have been accustomed to roll up in the metropolis, and with which they have so often swept away the republican preponderance in the State. For these reasons we regard the Mayor's suggestions of a model government as impracticable at the present time, and hence it is not worth while to waste criticism upon them, or to examine whether they were not better suited to the condition of affairs twenty-eight years ago than to the New York of 1873.

We regret to find Mayor Havemeyer the champion of Comptroller Green in his ill-judged crusade against the City Chamberlain and in his reprehensible neglect to receive the interest on the city and county deposits. We should have supposed that the Mayor would have been among the first to recognize the impropriety of giving the Comptroller the supreme control over the deposits in addition to the powers he already possesses, and to approve the time-honored policy of keeping the two offices of Comptroller and custodian of public moneys separate and distinct. In his conversation with our reporter, published in yesterday's HERALD, Mayor Havemeyer denounced the idea of the head of a city department holding also a seat in the Board of Apportionment and passing on his own requisitions. He doubtless alluded to the fact that Comptroller Green, as Park Commissioner, not only passes upon his own requisitions, as a member of the Board of Apportionment, but also pays all his own demands as Comptroller. In fact, Park Commissioner Green, on one side of Broadway, adopts a resolution calling upon the Comptroller in his discretion to issue bonds to the Park Commission to the amount, say, of two hundred and ten thousand dollars, and Comptroller Green, on the other side of Broadway, considers this request and agrees to give the Park Commission two hundred thousand dollars. If a laudatory article should appear the next day in some city journal praising Comptroller Green for saving ten thousand dollars to the city by the transaction it is all natural enough; but we agree with Mayor Havemeyer that the principle is altogether wrong. How much more objectionable, then, would it be for Comptroller Green to hold the city moneys in his own possession, without check or restraint, and to draw warrants with one hand and pay them with the other. The proposition of Mayor Havemeyer to give this improper power to Comptroller Green will, however, be no more likely to meet with favor in the Legislature than the proposition to place all the patronage of the city in the Mayor's hands. The republicans have the full responsibility for the future government of the city, and they will not fail to use the power given them by the people to manage that government in their own way. Mayor Havemeyer complains that the utterances of President Grant, unlike those of Jefferson and Jackson, pass out of memory and are forgotten; that they do not, to use the Mayor's own language, "stick a pin in the mind." He must, however, have overlooked one sentence spoken by General Grant—"I'll fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer." We imagine the republican Legislature has made up its mind to fight it out on the republican line if it takes all Winter, and we do not think Mayor Havemeyer's Message will divert them from their purpose.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

W. B. Allison, of Iowa, is registered at the Brevoort House.  
General Kilburn, of the United States Army, is at the Astor House.  
Major General McDowell is at the Wellington House, Washington.  
General J. T. Owen, of Philadelphia, is quartered at the Metropolitan Hotel.  
Judge Richard Busted, of Alabama, yesterday arrived at the New York Hotel.  
Ex-Congressman C. C. Chaffee, of Springfield, is sojourning at the Albemarle Hotel.  
General Osborne, of Chicago, will be appointed on the Mexican Border Commission.  
The Pope's niece, Donna Maria Pia Mastai, has taken the veil as a Benedictine nun.  
Colonel J. Schuber, President of the Panama Railroad, is stopping at the Grand Central Hotel.  
The Governor General of Canada will go to Montreal on the 9th inst., and take winter quarters.  
General Burbank, Deputy and C. E. Jones, of the United States Army, have quarters at the Sturtevant House.  
It is intimated that the late "Carpenter" badnet in Milwaukee, Wis., had something of a "cabin" favor.  
Miss H. G. Britton, a well-known missionary lady from Calcutta, arrived in good health on Saturday evening in New York.  
Sub-Lieutenant Tribe, late of the Ninth British Lancers, having deserted, may now be named as an addition to the "lost tribes."  
The press banquet by the Washington correspondents to Mr. Henry M. Stanley, the HERALD's African explorer, will take place at Willard's on Saturday next, the 11th instant.  
Marshal Bazaine is impatient to be tried. He believes that enough time has been had by those collecting evidence for the enlightenment of the military court before which he is to appear.  
Father Tom Burke arrived in New Orleans Saturday evening and received a grand ovation on Sunday, being escorted by a large procession of Catholics and Catholics societies to St. Patrick's church, where he inaugurated a two weeks' mission. Ten thousand people were congregated in and around the church.  
The London Daily News on the Burke-Froude controversy is not satisfied with the historian's championing of England's cause. It deplores that he "let the victory with Father Burke" and started O'Donovan Rossa and his fellow Irishmen with a fresh fever of Fenianism. It supposes, as an excuse for its doubt on the matter, that "there was a sort of chivalry" in the undertaking. Both the historian and the Fenian could tell there was money in it also.

## ACCIDENT TO EX-MAYOR HALL.

A singular and painful accident befel ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall on Sunday evening. The rain and frost of the day had rendered the street pavements quite slippery and uneven, and as Mr. Hall was walking on Sixth avenue, near Forty-second street, he fell very suddenly and violently to the sidewalk. The result was the breaking of some of the bones of his right ankle and a severe strain of the ligaments and tendons about the joint. Mr. Hall was speedily conveyed to his residence, in West Forty-second street, near Fifth avenue, and medical assistance was promptly summoned. Dr. J. E. Carochan responding. Under the surgeon's skillful operation the broken and misplaced bones and parts were adjusted, but the pain was so acute that it was deemed necessary to anesthetize the patient. It is more than probable that the ex-Mayor will be confined to his residence for a month or six weeks from the effects of the injury.

power, and its place filled by men who better appreciate the requirements of the city and have more executive ability to meet them.

## More Troubles in South and Central America—The President of Bolivia Killed.

The news from South and Central America which we publish to-day shows a disordered state of affairs there. A revolution had broken out in the State of Cauca, Colombia, against the administration of General Mosquera, and Cauca was declared to be in a state of war. The trouble appears to have arisen chiefly from the priests, who were dissatisfied because the management of the schools of Colombia had been taken out of their hands. The political state of the Isthmus of Panama was also unsettled, arising from divisions in the liberal party and the struggle between the liberals and conservatives. Then there had been an invasion of the territory of Colombia by two Venezuelan generals, Meza and Lopez; but it was believed this act was unknown to the government of Venezuela, and that it would be repudiated. There had been damaging floods at Bogota and disasters elsewhere; but the most serious news is that of the killing of the President of Bolivia, General Augustin Morales, on the night of the 27th of November, in a personal conflict which he provoked while under the influence of liquor. The despatch shows that Morales, while in this condition, went to the halls of Congress for the purpose of influencing the members to sanction certain measures relative to some mines in which he was personally interested. Failing in his object, he became violent and used insulting language. After he had been induced to withdraw, and while the members were discussing the behavior of the President, an officer and some troops made their appearance at the doors. Finding that Congress would not be intimidated and dissolve Morales in a rage threatened to have his chief minister shot. The Minister found refuge, however, at the United States Legation, and then Morales proceeded to the capital with his troops and declared the Legislature at an end. On the following day the President was greatly excited in the streets. In the evening he received an anonymous letter, warning him that his aides-de-camp intended to make him a prisoner, whereupon he became furious, rushed at the aides-de-camp, insulted and struck them. One of these was his nephew, La Faye, who, after begging the President to desist without avail, drew his revolver, fired upon Morales several times and killed him. Such is the tragic intelligence from Bolivia. The people remained quiet, and Congress immediately elected Don Adolfo Battistean President of the Republic. It was a sad end for the Chief Magistrate of the country; but he seems to have provoked it by his intemperance, tyranny and brutality. It is only a few weeks since the President of another South American Republic, Peru, came to a violent death through his usurpation and violent conduct. However much we may deplore the killing of any one, and particularly of men in high official station, these events are not without a lesson to usurpers and tyrants. The Spanish-American Republics have been too fruitful of disorders and political revolutions—that, in fact, seems almost to be their chronic condition—still there is some public spirit and love of independence among them. A more agreeable supplement to the disastrous news from South America referred to is that of the action of the people of Peru in favor of the Cuban patriots. Enthusiastic meetings to aid the Cubans had been held in Lima. Let us hope the Republics south of us will settle down to peace and regular government.

THE WEATHER IN THIS CITY YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, Herald Building:

	1872.	1873.
3 A. M. ....	33	37
6 A. M. ....	33	39
9 A. M. ....	33	34
12 M. ....	32	34
3 P. M. ....	34	32
6 P. M. ....	34	32
9 P. M. ....	34	32
12 M. ....	34	32
Average temperature yesterday .....	31 1/2	34
Average temperature corresponding day of last year .....	31 1/2	34

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

"Les Brigands" was produced last evening by Mile. Aimee's opera bouffe troupe for the first time this season. The "whispering" and "laughing" choruses were both rendered in a way satisfactory enough to call for a double encore. Aimee was in good voice and in her usual good spirits.  
The production of Mr. John Broughman's latest play, "Atherley Court," at the Union Square Theatre last night was not a success as a mere piece of playwriting. Founded upon F. W. Robinson's "Bridge of Glass," it is even heavier than the novel. It is lacking in all the lighter shades and tints which make it lovable, and drags heavily in Farmer Grace's kitchen and in the drawing room of Atherley Court.  
The local sensational drama entitled "Crime," was revived last night at the Bowery Theatre before a large audience. The piece is entirely of the Bowery order.  
Mr. De Jong, of Manchester, England, talks of coming to this country next Spring with his orchestra. It would be a mistake for him to come at a time so inopportune, and perhaps at any time.  
The benefit for the sufferers by the fire at Barnum's takes place this afternoon and evening at the Academy of Music.  
The Harlem Mendelssohn Union, of which Mr. George F. Brister is the conductor, give the first concert of their second season at Harlem Hall to-morrow evening. The programme comprises selections from "The Messiah" for the first part, closing with popular pieces.  
Tamblin's denies that he made overtures for the entire opera company recently at the Academy of Music, his proposition being only for Madame Luca, to whom he offered \$5,000 and a benefit for a month's engagement.

## FLORIDA LEGISLATURE.

The Session To-day—Colored Parliament in Caucus—United States Property.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 6, 1873.  
The Legislature convenes to-morrow.  
It is now positively known that the Governor elect has tendered positions to the following gentlemen:—Dr. Cowgill, to be Comptroller; C. H. Foster, Treasurer; S. B. Meline, Secretary of State; Judge W. H. Cooke, Attorney General. The nominations have given rise to great dissatisfaction among the republicans.

The colored members of the Legislature held a caucus to-day and determined to nominate J. F. Walls (colored) for the United States Senate.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1873.  
Attorney General Williams has directed the United States Marshal at Montgomery not to permit the United States Court rooms in that city to be used hereafter by any members of the Legislature for the purpose of State legislation.

## BATTLE BETWEEN THE PAWNEE AND SIOUX INDIANS.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 6, 1873.  
A hunting party of Pawnee and Sioux Indians is said to have had a severe fight within the last few days on Republican River, south of North Platte, Neb., in which several Sioux chiefs were killed. It is reported that troops have started from North Platte to preserve peace and protect the settlers.

## THE ITALIANS.

No more Italian emigrants are expected to arrive until the latter end of next week. Many of those who came on the steamship Denmark, on Saturday, purchased tickets and went to Chicago. Others wait at once out into the city and have since been taking care of themselves. Superintendent Cassary states as his opinion that the immigration will fall off and not revive till Spring. He bases his opinion upon the despatch sent by Secretary Fish to the American Minister in Italy warning Italian emigrants of the danger of the little demand for labor in our Northern States. From Mr. Henry J. Jackson and Colonel Conant it was ascertained that 130 of these persons were at the Ward's Island of Saturday and four yesterday. There now remains but about thirty-five at Castle Garden.

## FIRE IN LEXINGTON AVENUE.

At a quarter to eleven o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the top floor of the four story brown stone building 669 Lexington avenue, owned and occupied by Henry J. Burdell as a dwelling. The loss on the furniture and carpets is about two thousand dollars; fully insured. Cause of the fire unknown.

## THE HATCHET MURDER.

An inquest touching the manner in which John O'Hara received the fatal injuries on the night of Christmas last, in the house No. 303 East Forty-sixth street, of which he was subsequently died, was yesterday held before Coroner Young. After taking testimony the following verdict was rendered:—  
That John O'Hara, of No. 303 East Forty-sixth street, came to his death by meningitis, the result of a wound or wounds inflicted with a hatchet in the head of John Fitzgibbon, at No. 303 East Forty-sixth street, on the morning of December 26.  
The prisoner was then committed to the Tombs, without bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

## NEW YORK CITY.

The Army and Navy Club will give Major General Hancock a reception at their club house to-morrow evening.

The public schools of this city reopened yesterday, after the Christmas vacation, and were all largely attended.

An adjourned meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held this day, at half-past two P. M., to receive and act upon the report of its special committee on the bills pending in Congress to promote immigration to the United States.

The Fire Commissioners, during the present week, will make an inspection of the theatres, schoolhouses, factories, &c., for the purpose of ascertaining the means of protection against fire, of extinguishing fire and the means of escape.

The regular monthly meeting of the Tammany Society was held last evening in Tammany Hall. Augustus Schell, the Grand Sachem, presided. After transacting the regular business, the members elected John Bingham and Abraham R. Lawrence Sachems of the society in the place of Charles O'Connor and Oswald B. O'Donnell, who did not qualify. No other business of importance was transacted.